

Wilmington Journal

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

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O. P. MERRYMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

BALTIMORE, MD.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, SAMSON CO., N. C., November 25, 1869.

Messrs. O. P. MERRYMAN & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs.—I reply to yours of the 18th instant, inquiring the result you find in your experiments, we find that we appraised 200 lbs. of our guano well—this guano contained the yield. The straw is very good. The land is our own, and cultivated last year in sweet potatoes. We are highly pleased with your Fertilizer for cotton, and are satisfied that it is preferable to other kinds in use.

Very respectfully yours,

PATRICK MURPHY,
CHARLES J. WILLIAMS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 24, 1869.

Messrs. STEPHENS, MACAULAY & Co., Charlotte, N. C.—Gentlemen: In reply to your query concerning the results of your experiments, I have applied 150 pounds to the acre without the use of any Fertilizer, and the yield will be east fourteen bushels to the acre, and that too with a very unfavorable season. I have also applied it to several rows, crops with a very satisfactory result. Respectfully, J. P. ALEXANDER.

Send for circular containing other testimonials from different sections of the State.

Jan 21

50-2mch

Mr. HAWKINS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant emanations, during the whole of the time or for the space moment. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from \$25. to \$50 per evening, and a princely sum by devoting but a few hours to the business. Girls earn nearly as much as men. Those who sell this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make no charge. We send out a circular giving all the particulars, valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published. If you want particular, valuable sample, write, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-43 mch

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Hawkins: Bill to incorporate the North Carolina Masonic Temple Association.

Referred.

By Mr. Jones of Wake: Bill to loan the money levied for the "special tax fund" to the State. Referred.

By Mr. Stephens: Resolution tendering sympathies to the Cuban veterans.

Lies over.

FROM THE HOUSE.

Bill to amend the several militia laws of the State.

Bill to allow Probate Judges to prove deeds, &c.

Bill to divide the county of Hyde into two wreck districts.

Bill to change the time for holding the Superior Courts in the Third Judicial District.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill to prevent the sale of the reversionary interest in homestead lands. Passed.

Resolution to pay the actual expenses of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal Company. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 665 and 112 of the public laws relating to the gauge of certain Railroads.

This bill was discussed at length.

Messrs. Love, Weller, Brodgen, Robbins and A. H. Galloway, colored, spoke in opposition to the bill.

Messrs. Davis, Walker, Beall and Lindsey urged its adoption.

The bill was finally rejected for the second time by the following vote:

Ayes—Mr. Dix, Dixie, Blythe, Davis, Farwell, Hayes, Harrington, Lindsey, Mason, Martin, Moore, of Carteret, Shoffner, Sweet, Walker, and Winstead—16.

Nays—Messrs. Barnes, Hawley, Brodgen, Brown, Cook, Davis, Gibson, Hayes, Johnson, Jones, of Columbia, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Jones, of Wake, Lassiter, Love, Melchor, McLaughlin, Murphy, Reepas, Robbins, Stevens and White—21.

Mr. Stephens moved to reconsider the vote on the table; lost.

Mr. Robbins moved to indefinitely postpone the motion.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7 o'clock.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 1, 1870.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

The bill to incorporate the Peoples' Manufacturing, Loan and Trust Company of the county of Cumberland. To the Senate.

On motion, the rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Farwell, the rules were suspended, and the bill to amend chapter 120, section 3, Revised Code, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Mr. Downing was allowed to sign the protest against the passage of the bill regarding Railroad appropriations.

The bill making a lien lay in favor of physicians was made special order for Friday at half past 10 o'clock.

On motion, the Senate bill to amend the act defining the powers and duties of State officers was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Harris, of Wake, colored, the committee was instructed to report tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Adjourned.

SENATE.

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By Mr. French: A bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete their road and to authorize the return of State bonds to the Treasury. Referred.

By the same: A bill concerning the settlement of State taxes. Lies over.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to be entitled an act to raise revenue.

On motion the bill was considered section by section.

In section 8, which provides that taxes heretofore designated shall be applied to defray the expenses of the State Government, to the interest on the public debt, and for appropriations for schools and charitable institutions, Mr. Smith of Allegany moved to strike out the words "to pay the interest on the public debt."

Upon the motion to strike out the years and nays were called, and it was adopted by a vote of yeas 41, nays 24.

The following is the ballot:

Yea—Messrs. Armstrong, Bodie, Candler, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Eller, Ferree, Foster, Galing, Gibson, Grier, Hawkin, Holden, Horner, Humphries, Ingalls, Jones, Justice of Law, Lefford, Judd, Anderson, Kelley of Davis, Long of Richmond, Malone, McMillan, Moore of Alamance, Nicholson, Painter, Pearson, Poole, Robinson, Sneed, Siegrist, Smith of Alamance, Smith of Martin, Smith of Sampson, Williams of Sampson.

No their should be Without it!

THE AMERICAN TUNE BOOK, THIRD EDITION READY.

A COLLECTION of all the widely popular Church Tunes, Anthems and Set Pieces which have formed the foundation of our American Church Music for the past few years. Containing 1,000 church pieces, selected by 600 Teachers and 400 Composers.

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OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

C. H. DITSON, New York. 128-2w

MARRIED.

In Robeson county, on the 31 inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. McKimmon of Goldsboro, N. C., J. W. WOOTEN of Anson county to Miss CHARLES V. MCNAIR.

N. C. Presbyterian please copy.

A Card from Senator Brownlow.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Feb. 27.—Senator Brownlow publishes a card in this morning's Whig saying: "I am in favor of setting aside the present State government of Tennessee, and the doings of the State Convention and the present Legislature, and of the appointment of a Military Governor, backed up by the national troops, which will put a stop to the wholesale murder of white and colored Unionists. That Congress will do this I have no sort of doubt." His card occasions some excitement. He predicts the party fraudulently usurping the State government will get sick of rejecting the fifteenth amendment, removing the present patriotic judiciary, and other wicked legislation.—Special dispatch to the N. Y. Times.

Beecher is said to have declined a \$25,000 call to Chicago.

Mr. Smith of Allegany moved to amend

the amendment by striking out after the word "applied," and inserting the words "shall be applied to reduce the tax of 1872."

Upon Mr. Smith's amendment to the amendment, a vote being taken, it was rejected by a vote of yeas 26; nays 41.

The question recurring upon Mr. French's amendment it was rejected by the following ballot:

Yea—Messrs. Ashworth, Dixon, Eggers, Farwell, Foster, Hodges, Hodgen, Jones, Jones, of Wake, Ladd, Lefford, Long, McLaughlin, Murphy, Robins and White—15.
On motion the Senate adjourned until this evening at 7: o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1870.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. French for the Committee on Counties and Townships reported upon several bills, which were placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Ames, for the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably, with an amendment, upon the bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete their road, and to authorize the return of State bonds to the Treasury. Placed on calendar.

Mr. Durham moved that the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole be instructed to summon M. S. Littlefield and G. W. Swepson before the Committee of Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Sinclair said that those gentlemen were now undergoing an examination by the special committee, besides there was a large quantity of business now before the House, and it was not necessary for the Legislature to adjourn. He did not see the necessity of the Committee of the Whole, as there is a regularly appointed special committee to manage this business. He hoped the action would not prevail.

Mr. Durham said the powers of that special committee were confined to the investigation of railroad matters. He thought that those gentlemen (Littlefield and Swepson) should be brought before the House, and testify as to charges of corruption charged upon members of this Legislature, and other matters pertaining to the business, &c.

Mr. Sinclair moved to lay the motion on the table.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to table was rejected.

Mr. Durham's motion was then adopted. Mr. French offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, A bill entitled "an act to provide certain acts granting appropriations to Railroad Companies at the session of 1868-'69," was sent from this House to the Senate irregularly; therefore,

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, requesting that the said bill be returned to the House. Lies over.

On motion of Mr. Pon, the bill amending chapter 279 Public Laws, concerning the powers and duties of certain State officers, was taken up.

The question recurring upon the amendment reported by the Judiciary Committee, which strikes out all after the word "privilege" in section 2, and inserts the following: "Provided, That the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the council of the State, appoint the Directors and Proxies for the State in all Corporations and Joint Stock Companies chartered before the adoption of the new Constitution of North Carolina,"

Mr. French moved to amend the Committee's amendment by striking out the word "privilege" and inserting "whose charters have not been amended since 1865."

Mr. Stephens moved to reconsider the vote on the table; lost.

On motion of Mr. Pon, the bill amending chapter 279 Public Laws, concerning the powers and duties of certain State officers, was taken up.

Mr. French moved to amend the bill by striking out the word "privilege" in section 2, and inserts the following: "Provided, That the Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the council of the State, appoint the Directors and Proxies for the State in all Corporations and Joint Stock Companies chartered before the adoption of the new Constitution of North Carolina,"

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1869.

New York Democracy.

The county elections in New York continue to show universal and important Democratic triumphs. Oswego gave General SIGEL two hundred and ninety-one majority and now elects the whole Democratic ticket. Auburn, the home of the veteran SWANSON, has always been Republican. Last fall the Republican majority was three hundred and thirty-seven. Now that is wiped out and a Democratic majority returned. But the most significant vote is in Newburg. Mr. GREENE Democrat, was recently deprived of his seat in Congress, which was given to VAN WICK upon the grounds that Democratic frauds were perpetrated. In that election VAN WICK, though defeated, received one hundred and fifty votes. He is now re-elected in that city, which elects a Democratic Mayor by some two hundred majority.

The New York Herald says:

"The Democrats have thus far gained upon their last vote wherever heard from in Delaware county is claimed to be redeemed, the Board of Supervisors being elected by a majority for the first time in twenty years. Herkimer is again in the Democratic fold, for the first time since 1860, their majority in the Board being twelve to seven. In Montgomery, the Democratic majority in the Board of Supervisors. In Broome County the Board will stand thirteen Republicans to seven Democrats, Democratic gain of one. It appears, therefore, that whatever the wranglings of the politicians may be, the amount to the Democrats in the interior are putting them in a condition to make a good start for the next State campaign."

Corruption in the State Senate.

We hope no North Carolinian will fail to read the proceedings of the State Senate on Friday last. The effort of Littlefield's and Swenson's friends to screen them and their guilty confederates was as desperate as it was shameful, and is, we trust, the final overthrow of the siders and abettors of corruption and fraud to protect the men who have brought ruin upon the State.

We listened with painful apprehension to the progress of this debate and rejoiced when decency and honesty triumphed over corruption and its friends. We wish every honest voter in North Carolina could have been present to have witnessed this final victory in their behalf.

The following shameful facts were developed in the course of the debate: Mr. Swenson had fled from Raleigh on Tuesday night. Littlefield was holding caucuses with his party friends and threatening terrible exposures if they were not true to him. He had been ordered to appear before the Bragg-Phillips Investigation Committee at 10 o'clock Friday morning. On Thursday night a Radical Senatorial caucus was held at the demand of Littlefield, which adjourned to his rooms at the National Hotel, where an elegant repast was served, and in a drunken revel nineteen Senators pledged themselves in writing to vote for a repeal of the resolution appointing the Bragg-Phillips Committee. During the progress of the debate Lieutenant Governor CALDWELL informed the Senate that the Committee was well through their investigations and would report in a few days.

At 10 o'clock on Friday Littlefield appeared before the Committee and asked for two hours' time on some trivial excuse, expecting, doubtless, to secure the repeal of the resolution. Smith, of Wilkes, introduced the repealing resolutions before 11 o'clock, and at 12 o'clock Littlefield was sent for by the Committee. The final vote rejecting the resolution was not taken until 2 o'clock.

The debate was very fine and exciting. Messrs. ROBBINS, GRAHAM, JONES of Mecklenburg, LOVE (Democrats) and Messrs. LINDSEY and WELKER (Republicans) opposed the passage of the resolutions in able and telling speeches. Smith, Gallaway, and Jones of Wake, only had the unblushing effrontry to urge their adoption. Lassiter and Winstead kept away from the Senate. We are glad to see that they were afraid to sanction the outrage, even though they were not brave enough to come forward and condemn criminals whom their party desired to protect.

Poor Brogden, conscious of the wrong he was committing and not entirely callous to the good opinion of his constituents, from behind the Speaker's chair, almost inaudibly muttered aye upon the call of his name. In reading the proceedings afterwards we could see no trace of his guilty cowardice had left upon the record. His name stands there in eternal fellowship with Davis of Montgomery, who embraced his ignominy with bold defiance which denoted a partisanship for such work.

Altogether it was the most disgraceful scene which ever transpired in a legislative body. There is something magnificently bold in this manoeuvre of Littlefield in striking contrast with the cowardly pusillanimity of those Senators he had purchased with bribes of money and liquor, as charged by a Republican Senator, to shield him and Swenson from detection. What care these Senators for the sufferings of the people. What care they that seven millions of dollars of bonds are gone and nothing to show for it. What care they that engineers and contractors and laborers are unpaid. Littlefield is still generous; his wines flow like water and his purse is still open. His exposure may implicate some of these very Senators and will be fatal to the Republican party. It is too late now to save themselves or their party. They have forfeited the respect of all good citizens and their party is dead. The people will give it burial in August next.

While this nefarious business was being pushed forward in the Senate, Messrs. DURHAM, JARVIS and POWERS opened an attack in the rear, and the House by a unanimous vote adopted the same resolutions attempted to be repealed in the Senate. French, of this county, with one or two other malignant partisans made a feeble show of opposition, but gave way to the overpowering current of honesty and decency which now appears to control that body.

Thus ended, we hope, the last effort upon the part of members of the Legislature

to screen the scoundrels who have stolen the money and destroyed the credit of the State. Such men have rendered themselves more infamous if possible, than the chief criminals in this ugly business. The people will hold one and all to a fearful responsibility.

Alamance County.

Governor Holden has issued his proclamation declaring Alamance county in a state of insurrection. We look for serious trouble to grow out of this action. Governor Holden has sought a tyrant's power and intends to use it as a tyrant. It cannot come to good.

Carpet-Baggers.

Northern Radical papers frequently and unwillingly give their real estimate of the Southern Carpet-baggers. The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, in speaking of the resignation of Dewees of this State, says: "His departure is no loss to Congress; for he is one of the lowest class of carpet-baggers." Nothing harsher, in the estimation of this Massachusetts Radical can be said of Dewees than that he is one of the lowest order of carpet-baggers, evidently implying that these people hold even in the estimation of those who have forced them into positions over the Southern people.

Special Tax Bonds.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. J. C. L. HARRIS, Assistant Secretary of the Senate, for a copy of the Act repealing the Railroad appropriations. It has never before been published and is of the first importance to the people:

AN ACT TO REPEAL CERTAIN ACTS PASSED AT THE SESSION OF 1863-9, MAKING APPROPRIATIONS TO RAILROAD COMPANIES:

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all acts framed at the last session of this Legislature making appropriations to railroad companies, be, and the same are hereby repealed, so far as the same may have been issued under the said act now in the hands of any Presidents or other officers of the corporations to be immediately returned to the Treasurer.

Sec. 2. That the moneys in the State Treasury which are now and collected under the provisions of the acts mentioned in section one of this act, are hereby appropriated to the use of the State Government, and shall be auditied to the State Auditor, and the tax to be assessed for the year 1870, in proportion to the amounts collected from them respectively.

Sec. 3. All laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Investigation.

We have never seen a party in such straits as is the Radical party as represented at the legislature at Raleigh. Policy demands that they shall appear to favor an investigation, while safety to their leaders requires that they should stave it off. The Raleigh *Standard*, the organ of Littlefield and Swenson, blows hot and cold. One day it urges on investigation, the next it demands the repeal of resolutions raising investigating committees and the dissolution of the Committees themselves as useless and expensive waste of time and money.

Our Judiciary is but little better. It is very costly. There are ignorant and, we fear, dishonest men wearing the ermine in North Carolina. There is a universal want of confidence even in our highest legal tribunal, and the partisan course of most of our Judges has lost them the respect of the people. Their usefulness, at least, has been destroyed.

The Legislative department has been developed in the course of the debate: Mr. Swenson had fled from Raleigh on Tuesday night. Littlefield was holding caucuses with his party friends and threatening terrible exposures if they were not true to him. He had been ordered to appear before the Bragg-Phillips Investigation Committee at 10 o'clock Friday morning.

On Thursday night a Radical Senatorial caucus was held at the demand of Littlefield, which adjourned to his rooms at the National Hotel, where an elegant repast was served, and in a drunken revel nineteen Senators pledged themselves in writing to vote for a repeal of the resolution appointing the Bragg-Phillips Committee.

During the progress of the debate Lieutenant Governor CALDWELL informed the Senate that the Committee was well through their investigations and would report in a few days.

These pictures are not overdrawn. North Carolina is in a most deplorable condition.

Her system of government is not only worse than either. Under its baneful influences thieves have batten upon the resources of the State and left but a hideous skeleton of one former prosperity. Today, when the hour of retribution has nearly come, almost one-half of the Senators and a few unblushing abettors of crime in the House are still doing all they can to protect those men, their patrons, who have done all this mischief.

Men of our town and county governments are in the worst condition.

Occasionally the petty thieves have been detected, but there is broad cast throughout North Carolina, in every class and grade of office, bad men who are only increasing their private means at the expense of the people. They find that the Standard is the only paper which calls for the continuing and speedy report of the various investigating committees. Let the result be noted:

"Democrats have made all sorts of vague insinuations for the purpose of deceiving the people, and have gotten up an innumerable investigating committees. By so doing, however, they have been enabled to get into the public service having less. They find that no Republican has been guilty of any transaction, and that no friend has been committed by Republicans. They find that all the friends they have been committed have been by Democrats."

"They dare not go on with their investigations. Before the Democratic papers talk much more let them in our who are the great parties, and talk with us. We have been compelled to take up the people to take note that the Standard is the only paper which calls for the continuing and speedy report of the various investigating committees. Let the result be noted:

"On Saturday last, after the defeat on Friday of the unblushing effort of Littlefield by bribery, as charged by a Republican Senator, to effect the dissolution of the Bragg-Phillips Committee. In the earlier part of the week, when the flight of Swenson was regarded as an acknowledgment of his guilt, and was hoped would cover up the rascality of Littlefield, the Standard boasted as follows:

"Democrats have made all sorts of vague insinuations for the purpose of deceiving the people, and have gotten up an innumerable investigating committees. By so doing, however, they have been enabled to get into the public service having less. They find that no Republican has been guilty of any transaction, and that no friend has been committed by Republicans. They find that all the friends they have been committed have been by Democrats."

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argue in favor of his own production.— Pass this resolution, Senators, and you have severed the Republican party.

Mr. Fornker said he had always voted to postpone the resolution and moved that its further consideration be postponed until the 10th inst.

Mr. Jones of Wake said he had always opposed the Committee because he did not believe they would accomplish any good, and a great deal of time had been consumed by them he thought unnecessary.

He would vote to abolish this Committee before the adjournment of the Legislature, but, at the present time preferred postponement. Another objection he had to the Committee was, that there was a member of it who was so constituted that he did not believe he could do a political opponent justice, in other words he did not believe he could get justice if he were summoned before him; the partisan feelings of that gentleman were so strong. He thought he was a gentleman and an honest man nevertheless, yet he was so constituted he could not help it.

Mr. Graham said the people of North Carolina would bear with surprise that Tom, Hayes, Sam'l Phillips and Wm. Scott who have taken an oath to investigate that act will not do a political opponent justice. The Senator from Wake said it would find a rough task to levy a special tax was taken up, and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 48, nays 14.

On motion of J. W. Eagles, col., the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to Constables in New Hanover county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

Adjourning.

Mr. French was opposed to such action on the part of the House.

Mr. Fornker offered a proviso that the Committee shall continue their sittings from day to day until a report is made, and not adjourn for more than two days at one time.

Mr. Fornker called the previous question and the call was sustained.

The proviso was then adopted.

The question then recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. French, of which previous notice had been given. The amendment reads as follows: *Provided further*, That the Investigation Committee, consisting of Messrs. Phillips, Bragg and Scott, are directed to report their proceedings on the 11th instant up to that date. The amendment was put to a vote and adopted. Yeas 71, nays 18.

The question requiring upon the resolution it was adopted by a vote of yeas 88, nays 0.

Adjourning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EVERY SESSION.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

On motion of Mr. Sinclair moved that the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Sampson county to levy a special tax, was taken up and passed its second reading by a vote of yeas 43, nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Chowan, the bill to secure the construction of the Western Division of the Western N. C. R. was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. McMillan the rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the town of Magnolia was taken up and passed its several readings.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to authorize the Williamson & Tarboro' Railroad Company to issue first mortgage bonds. The bill passed its third reading without debate.

SECOND SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete their road, and to authorize the return of State bonds to the Treasury. The bill passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 42, nays 30.

THIRD SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Harris of Franklin the bill amending the charter of the Louisville branch of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad was taken up and passed its several readings.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 5, 1870.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

By Mr. Beeman: Bill to establish a ferry across Pee Dee River at the head of the falls in the county of Anson. Referred.

By Mr. Love: The following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and is hereby, requested to inform the Senate without delay what sum or sums of money he has paid out of the Treasury for legal advice appertaining to his department since July 1, 1868, and what sum is now due and owing, if any, for such advice.

Mr. Martindale said he was opposed to passing any such resolution. He could not see the necessity for it. The Senator from Jackson was constantly introducing such resolutions, and consuming the time of the State unnecessarily. A similar resolution had been made of scraps of carpeting was rejected by the Senate, as it deserved, and this should receive a similar fate. He did not know what object the Senator had in introducing such resolutions. They certainly could accomplish no good. He was getting tired and sick of them, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Love said he would lay to the Senator from Martin (Mr. Martindale) that he did not intend to call his bills and resolutions in, in order to get his opinion as to their correctness or merit. He was a public judge of his duties as a Senator. The Senator from Martin was too dull to see the point, it was not his (Mr. L's) fault. He did not know what object the Senator had in introducing such resolutions. They certainly could accomplish no good. He was getting tired and sick of them, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Mendenhall moved to lay the bill on the table; lost, yeas 15, nays 47.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Chowan, the bill was made the special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Moore of Chowan moved that the use of this Hall on Monday night be granted to Mrs. Oliver to lecture on WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Littlefield to appear to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Seymour wanted to know something about what had become of the summons issued for the appearance of certain Railroad Presidents, returnable this morning.

Mr. Fornker, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, replied that the acting Sergeant-at-arms of the House had served a summons upon Gen. Littlefield, but could not find Mr. Swenson.

Mr. Seymour then moved that an *alias* summons be issued for the appearance of Mr. Swenson, returnable on Wednesday next. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

BILL to be entitled an act to raise revenue.

The bill was discussed section by section.

In schedule B, section 6, which provides that on each exhibition of spirit-rappings or other d'vce, by whatever name called, which professes to reveal communications from the spirits of the living or dead for profit, there shall be a tax of ten dollars.

(Here a theological debate of about two hours duration arose, during which the creed and doctrine of every denomination was discussed at length, without any one being converted.)

The motion of Harris, of Wake, colored, to strike out section 6, was put to a vote and was adopted by a vote of yeas 45, nays 32.

Pending a discussion upon section 11, schedule B, Mr. Fornker moved to postpone the matter under discussion.

In support of his motion, Mr. Fornker said that the Senate was now debating a proposition to abolish the Investigating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott; whether it would be done he did not know, but in case it should be wished to forestall such action by this House making it the committee of committee of the House. He appealed to every honest man, who wished to have these swindlers blazoned to the public, to support him in this movement.

He had been informed by the Chairman of the Committee that the summons for Messrs. Littlefield and Swenson had been placed in the hands of the Sheriff of this county on the 23d of February last, &c.

Mr. Durham hoped that the motion to postpone would prevail, and that the rules would be suspended and Mr. Fornker's resolution adopted. The House was pledged to investigation and the Senate too was pledged to it. Was it not strange that as soon as two of the most important witnesses appeared, (though one had run or gone away,) that there should be an effort in the Senate to abolish the Committee? He heard on the floor of the Senate a Republican Senator declare that nineteen Senators met privately, last night, and resolved to abolish this committee. He declared that the action of these Senators showed plainly that they were *particularists*, and if he knew them he would denounce them by name. If his information was correct, he would not hesitate to denounce them as a bold stroke by men deeply implicated in these swindles to defeat a thorough and effective investigation, &c.

Mr. Fornker's motion to postpone was put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Fornker then offered his resolution (which is in substance the same as the one adopted by the Senate raising the Committee, only making the Committee a House one also).

Mr. French presented a petition from certain citizens of New Hanover in relation to a new county. Referred.

On motion of J. S. Leary (col.) the rules were suspended, and the bill in favor of the Sheriff of Cumberland was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. French the rules were suspended and the resolution in relation

to the Cape Fear Harbor was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Durham said that the Chairman of the Special Committee requested that the House should postpone the examination of Gen. Littlefield by the Committee of the Whole, and he (Durham) hoped to submit their examination of that gentleman.

The Speaker said that the Chairman of the Whole had just given him some information, and that the summons would remain in effect.

Mr. Seymour insisted that the "Briggs" Committee was no Committee, but a Commission, accountable to the House, and therefore bound to furnish the records of their proceedings when demanded.

Mr. Durham insisted the witness had no right to the record alluded to; that this committee had the right to put him on his guard, as to the testimony he had given.

Mr. Sinclair moved to send the Doorkeeper for the record of the investigation.

Gen. Littlefield again explained that he could not go over so large a ground without the record to refresh his memory.

Mr. Moore of Chowan. Did you have any memoranda to assist your memory for that Committee?

Ans. I did; they were contained in my report to the Governor, but they have passed beyond my control.

[Here a dignified Legislative laugh was indulged in by several, accompanied by stamping and applause.]

Eagles, col.: Do you know a man named Mr. Smith?

This question was decided not in order, unless the mover declared it connected with some matter pertaining to some member of the Legislature.

Eagles declared it was, and so the question stands as the unfinished business of the Committee of the Whole.

Sweat, col., moved that the committee, report progress and ask leave to sit again, and the motion prevailed.

Business in the House was then resumed.

Mr. Poa from the Committee of the Whole made a report, which was adopted. The House then adjourned.

The question was put and the resolution was not adopted.

By Mr. Sirardwick:

Q. Did you not file an answer in person, or by attorney or agent, in a suit brought in the Superior Court of Wake county, in which you stated that the note in question was given to a fictitious person and for an illegal purpose, and therefore you resisted the payment?

Ans. I did not file an answer, for I was not here and do not know whether my agent did or not.

By Mr. Durand:

Q. Do you know anything of a note payable to James Smith or John Smith, purporting to be signed by you?

Harris of Wake, col., objected to the question.

Mr. Dowling stated what he understood to be the rules, &c., and insisted on the rules being observed.

Mr. French did not consider that the rules for taking evidence in Courts were applicable here and made a point of order, which, if it was raised, the reporter didn't find it out.

The question was then resumed.

A. It may or may not have been given such a note; I have been doing business for many years and have given many notes and may have given a note to such a man, as I have dealt with many members of the Smith family.

[Here a dignified Legislative laugh was indulged in by several, accompanied by stamping and applause.]

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LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 9.

SENATE.—Resolutions favoring the postal telegraph were presented to-day.

Tribunal, from the Committee on Judiciary, rejected the House bill for the admission of Georgia. He stated that the Judiciary Committee were opposed to any requirements, but in the face of the two decisions of the Senate they would make no counter report. This bill imposes some conditions, and as the Virginia and Mississippi bills only admissions being the first condition of Mr. Bingham's amendment, he asked the President's consideration of the bill.

Boren objected and it went over.

Discussion of the Funding Bill resumed.

Houses.—Thirteen Pennsylvanians petitioned for a reduction of the tariff on tea, sugar and coffee.

The House resumed the bill concerning the Air Line Road.

The bill reducing the number of army officers was taken up, and when that is disposed of the new tariff will be considered.

Mr. Sinclair suggested that the Committee could not go into the investigation of any matter than that pertaining to Railroad management, as that was the only matter he was interested in regarding the investigation of the bill and in advocacy of its passage.

Mr. Candler argued for sometime in support of the bill.

Mr. Dowling insisted on his motion to investigate the bill.

Mr. Sinclair raised the point of order.

Mr. Dowling moved to lay the bill on the table; lost, yeas 15, nays 47.

On motion of Mr. Moore of Chowan, the bill was made the special order for Monday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Moore of Chowan moved that the use of this Hall on Monday night be granted to Mrs. Oliver to lecture on WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Littlefield to appear to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Carried.

Mr. Seymour wanted to know something about what had become of the summons issued for the appearance of certain Railroad Presidents, returnable this morning.

Mr. Fornker, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, replied that the acting Sergeant-at-arms of the House had served a summons upon Gen. Littlefield, but could not find Mr. Swenson.

Mr. Seymour then moved that an *alias* summons be issued for the appearance of Mr. Swenson, returnable on Wednesday next. Carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

FRIDAY, March 4, 1870.

House called to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Durham said that the Chairman of the Special Committee on Investigation, was particularly desirous of examining Gen. Littlefield to-day, therefore, he (Durham) moved that the order summoning the Senate be postponed until the 10th inst.

Mr. Seymour insisted that the "Briggs" Committee was no Committee, but a Commission, accountable to the House, and therefore bound to furnish the records of their proceedings when demanded.

Mr. Durham insisted the witness had no right to the record alluded to; that this committee had the right to put him on his guard, as to the testimony he had given.

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Business in the House was then resumed.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

Political Materialism.

The Northern papers quote with much gusto the dogmatic assertion of President Grant to a delegation of Virginians who called upon him a few days since, that "manufactures were better worth cultivating than chivalry," and proclaim it with much pleasure and approval as if it contained the real germ of political wisdom and national greatness. Too frequently our own papers, crushed by the misfortunes of the past few years or cramped by poverty, have given assent to the same sordid materialism. Not only have our people been advised to give up all interest in public affairs, but beseeched to turn their whole attention to the worship of money. Yankee enterprise, yankee thrift, yankee shrewdness, yankee cunning are held up as national virtues weekly to be emulated.

Even Greeley, the utilitarian Philosopher of the New York *Tribune*, enters his protest against this all-absorbing spirit of materialism and comes to the defense of Virginian civilization. He says: "General Grant, the other day, in effect assured the Virginia delegation that 'manufactures were better worth cultivating than chivalry.' But while it is worth their while to remember this, it is worth ours to consider that there was something inherently good and worth saving in that much laught at chivalry. The Northern new comers may bring capital, intelligence and enterprise into Virginia, but they should beware lest they ignore and destroy something which is there as valuable as any of these. Civilization is not more a matter of railroads and factories than of honorable instincts, of pure domestic life, of sincere hospitality and of gentle manners. The Northern people have suffered themselves too much to judge of Virginia by her slave-breeders, her blatant politicians and would-be duellists. But behind these was the great land-holding population, a people simple-mannered, bearing the traces of generations of ease and culture; kindly, hospitable, genial. Our crude and chaotic American social life can only spare so sincere and good a type. It is these people whom we should welcome back again, overlooking any temporary bitterness among them. Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We command his example to all new settlers in the South. Let them couch their eyes in the beginning, and be willing to recognize among their foes men "who bear without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." A friendly and pure social life is worth as much as a stable government; and the man who went with the heartiest, highest motives into the war, will be most zealous now in establishing with his old enemies the basis of a real and Christian brotherhood."

Far be it from us to attempt to withdraw the attention of our people from their labors of rebuilding the prosperity of our section and renewing their own fortunes. We are glad to see such hopeful industry displayed by the Southern people. We would not have them mourn in unprofitable idleness over the past. We would have them accept the present condition of affairs as become honorable and intelligent men. But we would not have them turn their backs upon the past and bury in their present misfortunes the proud recollections and honorable customs and sympathies of former years. As a contemporary well says, "chivalry in the South is the synonym of honor, integrity and intelligence." We despise the feeling, let it come from the President or the humblest citizen, which holds these subordinate to the shrewdness which produces "fly-traps," "palpitating bosoms," or "hatching eggs by machinery." Such statesmanship would exalt the inventor of an alding machine or the maker of cigar-holder over the votaries of science and art, who have adorned history with the rich trophies of their researches.

The ordinary struggle for a livelihood and the inherent selfishness of mankind implant sufficiently the spirit of materialism in our bosoms. Let us continue to cultivate those virtues and customs which have given character to the Southern people. Let us persons better agriculturalists, and more enterprising merchants, and still let us be high-toned and chivalrous gentlemen. Happiness, and prosperity, and character, and power do not lie altogether in the possession of money; it is not the one thing needful in human greatness. Let us first be good citizens and good neighbors, and then prosperity will be a blessing when it comes. Let us cultivate chivalry and manufactures, notwithstanding the smoky advice of President GRANT.

The Reconstruction Policy of the South.

Under this head the New York *Times* of the 2d instant has an editorial written for the guidance of the South. If the South had been permitted to exercise any free will in the re-assumption of its status in the Union, politically, we would reply to the article on political principles and with political arguments alone; but inasmuch as freedom of political action is denied by the unlawful exercise of tyrannical power, and the *Times* not very indirectly alludes to our social and industrial reconstruction, we feel justified in handing this element of our life, while we grasp at the shadow of political equality. Far be it from us, and we know the sentiment and wishes of the best people of the whole South, to desire the continuance of a conflict of force when we are powerless. Equally adverse are we to keeping alive animosities which can only result in injury; and if the North really thinks that "reconstruction is nearly perfected," and will let its work stand the test of time, we of the South shall not be found wanting in faith, justice and honor. The solution of the problem will be less difficult if the North will cease the intrusion upon us of officials sent from them because too dishonest or otherwise too corrupt to live in their midst. Because we, from want of

physical power, failed in conflict with the North upon principle of government, we do not expect them to regard us less worthy citizens when we have yielded the contest and accepted their interpretation. The *Times* does not seem to appreciate the enormity of the outrage upon our dearest feelings, which we see daily perpetrated. This blindness is unpardonable in the educators of public sentiment. Can we be blamed for disowning such creatures as those who now hold the places of honor in our home government and in that of the nation as our representatives? Has the *Times* asked its northern readers to change position with us only in imagination and try to realize what would be their feelings and their conduct? We do not profess to be perfect, but we do know that when we chose our own representatives, honesty and ability characterized them. When the North appointed them, as at present, want of integrity and incapacity are their striking traits. Virginia has shown that when non-interference was tolerated, the Southern people do overcome prejudice, have laid aside sectional animosity, and are true to justice and plighted faith. Because

Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, introduces ignorant, ill-bred and absolutely disgraced negroes and more degraded whites into the social circle of his family, is it to be expected, or does the *Times* intend to enforce that we shall likewise debase and deprave our families? The *Times* has quoted extracts from certain Southern journals, calmly and dispassionately viewed by those who can and do realize the present condition of the misgoverned South and the habits and practices of a large majority of the Northern people, who have come among us since the war, those quotations are as natural as that harvest should follow its time. No reasonable man looks to the establishment of the States rights administration of the Government so long as the present prevalent opinion of the whole country shall continue. The South simply wishes that we may be allowed the same freedom to regulate our social, industrial, and, under the Constitution, our political household, as is enjoyed by the rest of the country. We cannot feel humiliation for devoting all we possessed to a principle, but we do writh under the torturing degradation with which the present system would wish to crush us. If these people whom we should welcome back again, overlooking any temporary bitterness among them, Judge Underwood's words were eminently sensible and fitly spoken. We command his example to all new settlers in the South. Let them couch their eyes in the beginning, and be willing to recognize among their foes men "who bear without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." A friendly and pure social life is worth as much as a stable government; and the man who went with the heartiest, highest motives into the war, will be most zealous now in establishing with his old enemies the basis of a real and Christian brotherhood."

John T. Dewees, of North Carolina, resigned his seat, and Gen. Logan presented the report of the committee which proved that he was guilty of receiving \$500 for his appointment as cadet to Annapolis. There was a vote of censure, the same as in the case of Whittemore, no one voting against it, and 47 not voting at all. The resignation of Mr. Golday, of Kentucky, surprised the committee very much, as there was not the slightest evidence to prove that he received any money or favor for the appointment he made. The only wrong was that the appointee was not a resident of his district. He did not resign until all the evidence was in, and it is said that he did so in anger, and to resent the unfounded charge of corruption, "and will go before his constituents and present the facts, and most probably be returned."

Brown was hurled back with stunning force. A fragment of shell had made a complete fracture of his left leg just above the ankle, crushing it horribly. Another fragment struck across the abdomen with terrible violence, and a third inflicted a superficial wound on the cheek, while his whole system sustained an almost shock. He was picked up in an almost dying condition.

Felder, who was stooping over the shell, had his face terribly scorched with powder, the large grains burying themselves deep in the flesh. His right leg sustained a fracture of the shin bone, and a piece about 3 inches long, with a fragment of shell weighing about 2 ounces, was subsequently extracted from the wound. Pierces wounds are on the *nerves* which are literally torn to pieces by five or six different fragments of shell. Fortunately Isaac Betts escaped unharmed. Other fragments of shell flew in all directions. One piece shattered an entire window of the foundry; a second went through the window of the office and passed in uncomfortable proximity to the head of Mr. Hart; a third, this being the entire butt of the shell, flew into the store of Mr. G. A. Peck, opening upon the foundry yard. Other fragments were hurled through the air, over rooftops, for one or two hundred yards, one piece falling in front of the store of Messrs. G. & C. Bradley, on Market street, another near Mr. J. S. Williams' store on North Front street.

THE SUFFERERS.
were at once afforded surgical attention. Brown was conveyed to the upper story of the foundry where he was attended by Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, and his wounds examined. He was found too near death to permit an operation. The amputation of his leg will be inevitable and must be done so soon as he recovers sufficiently. The boys Fleder and Pierce were attended in the only a few feet from the spot of the explosion, where operations were performed with admirable skill and effect by Dr. Thos. F. Wood. The wound of Fleder was probed and dressed, after fragments of bone and shell had been extracted. Pierces wounds were also probed and dressed. Under these operations, which were exceedingly painful, the boys displayed a heroism, endurance and nerve which attracted admiration from all who saw them. Not a groan or murmur escaped them and they unflinchingly bore all. Dr. J. E. Winants arrived in time to lend Dr. Wood some assistance, and after the wounds were dressed caused all three of the sufferers to be removed to the city hospital under his charge, where the patients now are.

Brown is about 45 or 50 years of age, Fleder about 18, and Pierce not more than 15 years. All belong to the "Orton" plantation, and were of the family of slaves attached to it previous to, and during the war. Their sad experience in the handling of shells will induce all others, we trust, to let them lay undisturbed upon the beach. We also hope that Messrs. Hart & Bailey will permit no more shell to be broken in their foundry yard, even though water should be inserted in the cavity. We further hope the authorities will forbid anything of the kind within the limits of the city.

SAD ACCIDENT—EXPLOSION OF AN OLD SHELL AT HART & BAILEY'S FOUNDRY.

THREE PERSONS DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—About 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred in this city, most melancholy in its results and affording another evidence of the dangerous carelessness with which old unexploded bombshells are often handled. It occurred at the foundry of Messrs. Hart & Bailey, located in almost the very center of the business haunts. For the uses of the foundry old iron is purchased by the proprietors in large quantities. Many old and unexploded shell picked up on the beach where they have lain buried since the bombardment of our forts, naturally came into their hands among other waste iron. But the proprietors have been particular always to purchase shell until they have been broken, thus serving to deter parties from bringing other than exploded fragments for sale, though at the foundry it is the apparatus for breaking them.

Yesterday afternoon three negroes from Orton brought a cart load of shell picked up on the beach at Fort Anderson to the foundry for sale. They arrived in this city about 1 o'clock, and after eating dinner endeavored to effect a sale of their shell most or all of which were unexploded.—According to their custom, Messrs. Hart & Bailey refused to purchase or permit the shell to be placed upon their scales until all had been broken, and with the apparatus furnished at the foundry, this the parties proceeded to do.

THE APPARATUS.

consisted of a large sledge-hammer, a steel wedge and a long pair of rounded tongs. The wedge is inserted in the mouth of the shell, held in proper position by some person with the long tongs, while a second party yields the sledge-hammer. Several shell had been successfully broken, without the usual precaution of inserting water into the cavity, when a 32-pound conical shell, about 12 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter, was selected from the pile. A considerable amount of powder lay concealed in the cavity, which was soon to make itself known with fearful effect. The three negroes were all near. One of them, a man, Edgar Brown, wielded the hammer, the two others, boys, John Fleder and Elias Pierce, stood by, the former stooping down over the shell holding the tongs and the latter looking on with his back half turned. There stood the watchman of the yard, Isaac Betts. At the first blow of the hammer upon this shell, the concussion produced caused an

EXPLOSION.

Brown was hurled back with stunning force. A fragment of shell had made a complete fracture of his left leg just above the ankle, crushing it horribly. Another fragment struck across the abdomen with terrible violence, and a third inflicted a superficial wound on the cheek, while his whole system sustained an almost shock. He was picked up in an almost dying condition.

Felder, who was stooping over the shell, had his face terribly scorched with powder, the large grains burying themselves deep in the flesh. His right leg sustained a fracture of the shin bone, and a piece about 3 inches long, with a fragment of shell weighing about 2 ounces, was subsequently extracted from the wound. Pierces wounds are on the *nerves* which are literally torn to pieces by five or six different fragments of shell. Fortunately Isaac Betts escaped unharmed. Other fragments of shell flew in all directions. One piece shattered an entire window of the foundry; a second went through the window of the office and passed in uncomfortable proximity to the head of Mr. Hart; a third, this being the entire butt of the shell, flew into the store of Mr. G. A. Peck, opening upon the foundry yard.

Other fragments were hurled through the air, over rooftops, for one or two hundred yards, one piece falling in front of the store of Messrs. G. & C. Bradley, on Market street, another near Mr. J. S. Williams' store on North Front street.

THE SUFFERERS.

were at once afforded surgical attention. Brown was conveyed to the upper story of the foundry where he was attended by Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, and his wounds examined. He was found too near death to permit an operation. The amputation of his leg will be inevitable and must be done so soon as he recovers sufficiently. The boys Fleder and Pierce were attended in the only a few feet from the spot of the explosion, where operations were performed with admirable skill and effect by Dr. Thos. F. Wood. The wound of Fleder was probed and dressed, after fragments of bone and shell had been extracted. Pierces wounds were also probed and dressed. Under these operations, which were exceedingly painful, the boys displayed a heroism, endurance and nerve which attracted admiration from all who saw them. Not a groan or murmur escaped them and they unflinchingly bore all. Dr. J. E. Winants arrived in time to lend Dr. Wood some assistance, and after the wounds were dressed caused all three of the sufferers to be removed to the city hospital under his charge, where the patients now are.

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DAILY JOURNAL.

The coming political campaign in this State ought to enlist the interest of every citizen. Prejudice, passion and self should be laid aside. Individuals must be ignored. Principles of justice and honesty should guide all in the coming work. The mistake which has directed us should be sufficient evidence of the unfitness of those who exercised this misrule, and the people should feel that their rights, their

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY BURNED.

HEAVY LOSS.

ONE LIFE LOST IN THE FIRE.

[The Marion Star brings us the following additional particulars concerning the destructive conflagration in Marion Monday night last:]

On Monday night last, a most destructive conflagration befell some of our good citizens, by which many who were an hour before this lamentable misfortune, in prosperous circumstances, have been driven to cold poverty's door, and left in almost a penniless condition. Sad indeed at any time is a destructive fire, but more especially in this case, as a happy family have been deprived of a kind and affectionate protector. A fond wife has been made a widow, and a group of interesting children have been made fartherless by one of the most unfortunate and saddest calamities that ever befell our beautiful town. The walls of the unfortunate family would have, and did bring tears to the eyes even of the most unconcerned. But it is some consolation at least to the bereaved, to know that this kind husband and affectionate father lost his life in his manly efforts to save his niece and a female friend with an infant in her arms.—He did save them, but lost his own life.—What better record does any man want engraved on his tombstone than what we have expressed in this simple tale?

About 11 o'clock on Monday night, this fire, which has rendered so many homeless and penniless, was discovered in the store of Mr. Henry Clarke, who was occupying the second story of the building as a residence at the time, and had retired with his family, and was wrapped in sleep, little dreaming of the devouring flames that were threatening with destruction the very pillows on which he and his wife and infant were reclining. But at a sacrifice of life this family were saved.

From the most reliable information that we can obtain, the fire broke out in the tenement building owned by Messrs. Knox & Gill, of Baltimore, and occupied as residences and stores by Mr. Henry Clarke and Mr. Gerson Richard, in two places simultaneously, and before the nearest neighbor could be notified the whole building was wrapped in flames.

This building was insured for \$2,500, and the stocks of Messrs. Clarke and Richard for \$3,500 each, of which the insurance will not cover more than the loss.

Next was the large two-story building of Mr. Baum, of Georgetown, recently built and occupied by Mr. W. H. Crawford, as a grocery store, and Mr. H. Steel, as a jewelry store. The entire stock of Mr. Crawford was consumed, but was covered by insurance to the amount of \$500. With the exception of a show-case and its contents, Mr. Steel lost his entire stock, and unfortunately has no insurance. The insurance on this building, we learn, was consumed about two weeks ago, and the owner is the loser of least \$2,000.

The next building was the law office of General Graham, insured for \$800. His library was saved in a damaged condition. His safe contained \$3,400 in gold and valuable papers subjected to the destructive element, could not be easily moved, and proved on opening almost a total loss. We should also have stated that many important papers and some valuable jewelry were preserved in a damaged condition by a safe belonging to Mr. Richardson.

Next was the large two-story building of Mr. S. E. McMillan, occupied by Mr. H. McLaughlin as a grocery. Messrs. Evans & Evans as a law office, the County Treasurer and the *Crescent* office. Saved the tax books of the County Treasurer and the law library of Messrs. Evans & Evans, the building together with the goods of Mr. McLaughlin and his wife, Mr. McMillan, we learn, was insured for \$3,000, which will not cover more than the loss of his building.

Just here we beg to tender our sympathy to the *Crescent*, and also the use of our press and material until the proprietor can make good his loss.

In executive session yesterday, the confirmation of Judge Strong, of Pennsylvania, was decided by a large majority.

The debate on the confirmation of Judge Bradley was long, warm and acrimonious. The South and West stood firm; the Democrats acted on the principle of "two to twelve choose the least," and voted for Bradley. They very naturally distrust any one who would be acceptable to the "carpet-baggers." Pending a vote confirming him, the Senate adjourned. This seems to be regarded as a death blow to Bradley's hopes, and great efforts are being made to have Judge Caldwell, of Arkansas, nominated in the event of Bradley's rejection.

In the Senate, Mr. Howell made his maiden speech in favor of securing to settlers homesteads on all grants of lands made to Railroad Companies, at the same price as the alternate sections of the Government lands, in order to protect the people against the evils of land monopoly.—Judge Thurman was in favor of the policy of this resolution, if these lands are to be made at all.

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DAILY JOURNAL.

The zinc mines near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, yield twenty-four thousand tons of ore annually.

The State of Man in Hell is the

tempting title of a lecture by a Canadian clergyman.

Hon. Horace Warner and son, of Rochester, New York, have purchased the

newly-constructed building at the corner of

the new street, near Greensboro, Georgia